

Main Findings on Rapid Appraisal Poverty Reduction and Social Protection Programs in the Regions: DKI Jakarta Province and Kota Surakarta

**In collaboration with The Poverty Reduction Support Facility/
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Objective & Methodology

Objective

- Provide information for improvements/adjustment for implementation of the national programs on poverty reduction and social protection (KIS, KIP dan KKS)

Methodology

- Qualitative methods : interviews and FGD in a variety of levels (elites of district and sub-district level, elites of village levels and the beneficiaries)
- Inventory and SWOT analysis of selected social protection programs
- Some understanding and analysis on political and institutional context at the local level

The selected national and sub-national social protection and poverty reduction programs which are relevant to this study

(1) National programs:

- a. Education sector: BSM, PKH, BOS
- b. Health sector: JKN (Jamkesmas – BPJS)
- c. Food security sector: Raskin

(2) Subnational programs :

- a. Education sector: KJP (DKI) and BPMKS (Surakarta)
- b. Health sector: KJS (DKI) and PKMS (Surakarta)
- c. Food security sector: Raskinda (Surakarta)
- d. Public housings: RTLH (Surakarta)

Findings (1)

What do the sub-national programs mean to the National ones?

1. Vision and missions of all sub-national programs are compatible with the direction and goals of national development goals.
2. *To fill the Gap over the exclusion error* of national programs.
3. Contributed to expanding the targets → leading to universal coverage.
4. As a panacea of any potential social jealousy among the beneficiaries of national programs such as Raskin.
5. Integration and synergy between national and sub-national are more feasible and achievable → rising awareness over the importance of integration and synergy in local level

Findings (2)

Strengths and Opportunities in Sub-national Program Implementation

- Targeting
- Socialization
- Institutionalization
- Provision and delivery of fund / card
- Use of fund
- Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and complaint handling

Findings (3)

General Weaknesses and Threats

- Monitoring and evaluation tends to be more formal, administration fulfillment at management level rather than at the community level.
- No complaint unit service available and if any, still limited.
- Corruption indications in program
- Cultural constraints
- Beneficiaries' lack of knowledge over the program

Recommendations

Technical Recommendations

Need immediate improvements on :

- Management and Updating of the Recipient Targeting Database
- Integration and synergy between central and regional government
- Planning and Budgeting
- Condition or Context of Local Institutions
- Monitoring, Evaluation, and Complaint Handling

Strategic Recommendations

- Prepare to Integrate all social assistance programs into conditional or unconditional cash transfer management system for poor households

THANK YOU



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